#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONE OF THE LEADING JOURNALS DFOR CURRENT TOPICS COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING THEEGRAPH.

#### The Next Presidency.

From the Independent. The story of Judge Cartter's interview with General Grant is an extraordinary one. The Judge is a well-known Republican politician of Washington, holding strong radical views. His favorite candidate for the next presidency is Ben Wade-who is one of the grandest of our public men, whether a presidential candidate or not. The object of the Judge in calling upon the General was what? It was to ascertain, first, whether General Grant would be a candidate, and, second, if so, with which party he would act.

Now, we have fixed upon no favorite, as yet, for the next presidency. Any one or a dozen good men whom we could name would satisfy ns thoroughly. Moreover, why should we be troubling ourselves with selecting a man this summer who is not to be nominated till next ? Nevertheless, it is always a safe practice to

determine who shall not be a presidential candidate. We therefore announce in advance our inflexible opposition to any and every man for the next presidency to whom party managers have to put any such miserable interrogatory as, "Sir, to which party do you belong

The Republican party wants a Republican candidate. A party with principles wants a candidate with convictions. A party whose policy is open and avowed demands a candidate whose opinions are definite and known. A party with a moral mission disdains a can-

didate of doubtful faith. We know nothing as to the authenticity of the story of Judge Cartter's interview with General Grant. The statement, however, originates with the Cincinnati Commercial, a paper whose editor, as we happen to know, is opposed to degrading journalism by publishing sensation despatches containing more mischief than truth. But we refer to the story not for its own intrinsic importance, but solely for the moral which it points. That moral is, Let the Republican party beware of seeking a Presidential candidate in any man in whom it has not long ago found an open and unequivocal advocate of its principles and aims.

Suppose General Grant, before the opening of the campaign in the Wilderness, had been waited upon by Judge Cartter, with the question, "General, under which flag do you propose to fight?" The question would have doubt as to whether General Grant was a loyalist or a Rebel. So a question to any proposed presidential candidate, "Sir, from which party will you accept a nomination?" is equally an insult; for it implies that the man to whom it is addressed may be ready to join either the political friends or the political enemies of his

We are not to be understood as reflecting upon General Grant. If either he or any other man chooses to be without political opinions, this is a free country, and such idio-

we insist upon is, not that General Grant shall have political opinions, but that the next Republican Presidential candidate shall have such opinions. There are many ways in which a man may honorably serve his country, without holding or without expressing positive and well-defined political views. General Grant has honorably served it in one of these ways-that is, by leading its armies. But it is not possible that a man shall honorably serve his country as a Presidential candidate, and at the same time be destitute of

political convictions. This country has suffered for three years under a President who has been a curse to it. This man was the deliberate choice of the Republican party. That party might have chosen whomsoever it would-picking the finest spirit from among a thousand able and honest men. Its blunder in choosing Andrew Johnson was, that it did not stop to ask whether he had settled political convictions; or, if he had, whether these were in harmony with the settled political convictions of the party that committed its banner to his hands. Andrew Johnson did not cheat the Republican party; the Republican party cheated itself. Now, God forbid our instituting any comparison, direct or implied, between President Johnson and General Grant. The one is a knave, the other an honest man. But the Republican party cannot afford to choose either a knave or an honest man without definite political views. There ought to be an amendment to the Constitution providing that hereafter no man shall be eligible to the pre-

sidency unless it can be proved that he be-lieves something. "By faith ye are saved."

The history of the Republican party is a history of mingled glory and shame. glory of the party has been its fidelity to great moral principles; the shame, its too frequent compromise and surrender of these principles. If ever in the history of the Republican party there was a time when that party needed for its standard-bearer a man of great devotion to moral principles, that time is now; that time will be the next summer's campaign; that time will be pre-eminently the next four years of presidential administration. If the Republican party-the party which is to elect the next President-shall deliberately nominate a man who is known for everything except for the one thing which should recommend a candidate—namely, his political convictions, integrity, and ability—the party will inevitably cheat itself, betray its trust, and shame the nation. The next administrator of the Federal Government ought to be a man with whom the love of liberty has been a life-long passion; with whom the principle of justice is a sacred flame; with whom political equality is a cherished ideal. He ought to be a man whose life has been identified with the great controversy of principles which ended in the overthrow of American slavery; not a man who has been indifferent all his life long to the greatest moral movement of modern times. As Abraham Lincoln was out short in his benign work of upbuilding freedom, and as his successor has been the betrayer of the Government, the nation is now entitled to a President whose soul is competent to comprehend the large proportions of the yet un-finished work, whose heart is full of zeal for its accomplishment, and whose hand has had experience in the practical work of statesmanship. In God's name, let us have a great man for the next President!

#### Artists and Art Critics. From the N. Y. Home Journal.

The present relations of these professions in the metropolis are full of promise for the true growth of art, and the development of the popular taste and judgment. The unlimited praise and puffery which the press lavished for years on the knights of the brush and chisel, may have been beneficial in the

this regimen of laudatory "pap" and critical "scothing syrup" could certainly result in nothing but artistic inanity and inflation. The artist, indeed, needs the inspiration of a generous and enthusiastic public appreciation; but let this degenerate into general, indiscriminate laudation, and scarcely genius herself can resist the temptation to forego the immortal triumphs of noble toil, and rest content with the shams of indolence and charlatanry. From this fatal influence, American art has not escaped without traces of serious injury. It must be confessed there exists to-day in the profession too much faith in the power of puffery, and too little reliance on the sure and infallible judgments of time. The few instances in which an adroit lavishment of money and convivial favors upon the press has gained for artists great notoriety and pecu-niary profit, have affected numbers of earnest students with the mad dream of sudden fame and wealth. Have they not seen proof that there is a shorter road to success than that which the great masters, of all ages, have followed? Have they not good reason for be-lieving the public to be utterly devoid of tasts and discrimination-a fit subject for unlimited dupery? What is the influence of our most prominent painters on the rank and file of artistic aspirants? Does it encourage a more hopeful devotion to the inspiration of beauty and the enthusiasm of truth, which are the very life of art, or does it rather greate a distrust of noble aims and study, and beget an impatient desire to grasp the dazzling success of jugglery ?

This demoralization, which the press and writers on art have done so much to foster, seems likely, at last, to be arrested and corrected by the same agencies. The extensive influx of a better class of foreign art-works, affording to the public a standard for estimating the actual character of American art, has rendered a continuation of the old practices of fulsome laudation utterly impossible. Writers for the press, "accepting the situation," have endeavored to place themselves on higher ground, as circumstances required. The artists, unfortunately, could not so readily effect a change of base. They could not unlearn the lessons of old habits, and adapt themselves at once to the sudden advance of the popular taste. Hence the ancient entente cordiale was destroyed; and to-day the two guilds are fulminating against each other accusations of incompetence, ignorance, and malevolence, with a most amusing abandon and vigor. All reverence is at an end. The veriest critical tyro does not heaitate to impale artists of the most imposing newspaper fame, and dash them from his stylus as if they were only "Malthusian dust." Academies of adamantine dignity and continental jurisdiction are belabored and badgered like the unfortubeen an insult; for it would have implied a nate beast of Balaam. At the same time, doubt as to whether General Grant was a loyeven the squires of the brush as little consideration as if they had always manufactured "opinions" for a price, and knew no more of drawing and painting than the mob of

academicians. While both parties are thus exposing each other's weaknesses, the public looks on, amused, perplexed, or indifferent, and learns a most important lesson. The utter anarchy and contradiction which prevail in both the criticism and practice of art, serve admirably and on their own resources.

and teach them to judge for themselves. Thiis lesson they are rapidly mastering. Instances are not unfrequent in which verdicts of condemnation, pronounced by our most pro-minent critical authorities, are reversed by the tribunal of last appeal-the cultivated popular taste. This is a tendency in the right direction, and, until art has this broad foundation in the appreciation and judgment of the people, it can never reach its full development; for the artist cannot have that independence of coteries and that certainty of a date, and at the same time of the strong, well-grounded, and openly known final reward, which can warrant him in depolitical convictions.

Another great benefit likely to grow out of this anarchy, is the introduction of a more thorough investigation of principles on the part of both artists and critics. There is undeniably an immense deal of truth in their mutual accusations of incompetence for their professions. A thorough course of artistic training is, at present, not only unknown, but impossible in this country. The case is not much different in criticism.

The above, and other benefits likely to be evolved from the present artistic chaos, fully justify us in considering the period one of peculiar cheer and promise for healthy pro-

#### Abusing Stevens. From the Tribune.

There was a grand conservative meeting in Washington the other night; but "Colonel Tom Florence," as that gentleman publicly avowed, did not come there to make a speech. He could not help saying, however, that "there were influences in our midst which must be crushed out." Here some one in the crowd conveniently mentioned the Star newspaper, Mr. Florence's professional rival, whereupon that gentleman continued in a strain of scorching significance:-"I did not mention any names. It was a viper, or the head of a viper, and should be trampled upon." Colonel Tom is famous for his business-like vituperative; but even this withering speech feebly conveys the spirit of the Washington meeting Most of the subsequent orators singled out that veteran and venerable statesmen, Mr. Stevens, as the mark of a magnificent spite, and, as it were, the object of an undying hatred, to both of which emotions, as indulged by the conservative class of our fellow-citizens, his talents and convictions are qualified at all times to give active exercise. one Mr. Zeilin from Philadelphia, arose and thus swooped down upon the victin Stevens: "He (Stevens) was a man not fit to live in any community, for he was a demon and was marked as such. He has the cloven foot, and shows it, and is as deformed in body as he is in mind. It was not agreeable to him (the speaker) to allude to any man's deformity but in this instance the mind was so like the body that the allusion was not out of place. (Applause.)" Still another "Colonel," one Mr. S.S. Leidy of Philadelphia, followed in the same manly and fearless fashion. We have it from the Washington Intelligencer that, referring to "Thad. Stevens," the speaker said, "He hated Masons with a vituperative hatred, and just in proportion as he hated the Masonic Fraternity years ago he measured his hatred of Andrew Johnson now." We are not certain that this speaker has received or expects to receive honors or emoluments in the gift of the Executive; but he proceeded with great correctness to remark that Mr. Johnson was "made of different material to that which entered into the composition of Mr. Stevens," and to assert and maintain that 'he (Johnson) stood in the storms which howled about him as a mighty oak." "Did he," asked the speaker, referring to the President's Western tour,

'like William D. Kelley, creep under the table

and sneak under the platform? No! Tell me he has no moral courage! Thaddous Ste-

and Market and American property of the state of the stat

daring in one gorgeous epitome. The Democracy of Washington are thus, as ever, unwashed and unterrified. We hear the old-style harangues of pro-slavery times word for word; see the strutting speakers, mark the mock defant attitudes; in short, observe the spirit of amiable bloodthirstiness and Hon-like sheepishness rampant. When does not this heathen Lilliput of Washington rage and imagine vain things? It is good to know that Tom Florence, who owns the Government organ, is still about, unwilling to move under a certain consideration from the Executive, and that no part of the President's retinue have lost their spontaneous talent for abus ing Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. Washington holds them all, this sad little tea-party of effete conservatives; and they are now about to contest with colored men at the polls the government of that unlimited city. What a change, to be sure! and what copious reasons fo pouring out the vials of wrath on the wigged head of that implacable destroyer and indomitable Africanizer, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens!

#### A Harmless Incendiary.

From the Times.

The necessity for military interference in such cases as that of Mr. H. R. Pollard, of Virginia, may be measured by the account which comes of his recent appearance at Lynchburg. Mr. Pollard has to live; perhaps not exactly like other honest people, but after a fashion. His latest method, as a great many have learned from the military order suppressing him, was to give a series of lectures, to be delivered for a limited fee, on the subject of "Chivalry," at various points throughout the South. The order in question was wisely revoked. It would have been far better if it had never been issued. That matter, however, is past. The strange thing is that so little profit has come to Mr. Pollard from his martyrdom. Those who know anything of the gentleman's history, or of the kind of influence he has been accustomed to wield, could never have been so far misled as to suppose that anything he could possibly utter would in any way affect the political sentiment of the community. The danger to be apprehended arose from the temporary eminence accorded to him as the subject of a military edict. That danger, however, is over. It appears from the report of the Lynchburg meeting that even an advertisement through the District Com-mander's office was of no more use in attracting a Southern audience than if Mr. Pollard had been allowed to post his own bills.

Those who propose to lecture upon Southern chivalry, and those who deem it wise to prevent such lecturing, seem to forget that the history of the Order which Mr. Pollard supposed it to be his mission to extol, is so clearly written in the desolated hearths of the South to-day, that it is but mockery and insult to talk of it. The Lynchburg people declined to respond to Mr. Pollard's call-not (as we should judge) because they were unwilling to recognize his right to struggle for a living such as his wits might bring him, but because they are compelled to deal with the realities of the present instead of the visions of the past. They are quite as much concerned about seed-corn as Mr. Pollard is about "chivalry."

That is the whole secret, we take it, of the historian's failure at Lynchburg. If anything could have got Mr. Pollard an audience, it surely sught to have been the word put in for him by the military commander. same sort of indifference, too, as that shown in Virginia in regard to party political movements, unquestionably prevails throughout the South among those who have any remnaut of property left to take care of, and who feel themselves to have been the victims of the Rebel agitators. No military or party political schooling can carry to that class such practical lessons as they get at home, in the industrial struggle they have to go through under the new social condition of affairs. If they ever come to a reviving sense of political duty, it will probably not be until they get some degrees above actual poverty and starvation. The Virginian people have intimated as much as this to Mr. Pollard, and they may at least be commended for their common sense.

## Thad. Stevens on Confiscation.

From the World. Mr. Stevens' letter to Mr. McPherson is but a manifestation in a different form of the same insolent and revengeful spirit which in other forms is displayed by the whole Repub lican party. The passionate ebullitions of sec. tional venom which have attended the bailing of Jefferson Davis are quite as vengeful and ignoble in spirit as Thad. Stevens' persistent demands for confiscation. Those Republicans who disclaim for themselves and their party all sympathy with Mr. Stevens' confiscation views, might find, by a little selfexamination, that they are as truly confiscationists as he is. For what difference does it make whether you rob men of property in actual possession, or intercept and destroy their income? To blight their fields is even a greater injury than to rob their granaries; for the property filched in the once case may be of some advantage to others, while the prevention of production does not enrich the spoiler, and makes the sufferer poor indeed. If the full measure of confiscation which Mr. Stevens demands had been consummated two years ago, and the Southern people had been then permitted to freely use their natural advantages for recuperation, that section would be far richer than it is to-day. The Republican party stultifies itself when it disclaims sympathy with Mr. Stevens. That party has virtually confiscated and destroyed all the Southern wealth of which it has prevented the creation. By keeping the South unsettled, and all its prospects uncertain, the Republican party has prevented its borrowing the capital necessary to the revival of Southern prosperity, has arrested enterprise, fettered indusand inflicted evils in comparison with which Mr. Stevens' plan of confiscation would be a bagatelle. If his policy is cruel and inexpedient, that of the whole party is so on the same grounds, and to a much higher degree.

## Flour Cheapening.

New York is in the enjoyment of a little panic in the flour market. Prices have declined in ten days from one to two dollars per barrel. The greatest decline has been in the finer grades of family flours. The supply of California flours has had an important influence in promoting the decline. But, as is always the case, when prices took a slight downward tendency, supplies from all quarters largely and unaccountably increased. Our supplies are somewhat in excess of the current wants of the market, to say nothing of the meagre business now done; and with warm weather upon us, there can be no disposition to increase stocks, but rather to decrease them, and we see no reason why the best extreme infancy of art; but a continuation of 'vens," etc. etc. We have only to fancy Mr. | family flours may not decline to about fifteen

provinces to such within to limited.

Stevens anathematizing the Masons; Mr. Kelley dollars per barrel. So long as prices are above creeping under the table; and Mr. Johnson with an oak howling about his head, to find all that is diabolical and mean and grand and proximate an export basis. To be sure, we shall have nothing to spare for export for a long time, but the possibility of export orders being executed is necessary to give stability to the market. We hope our bakers will be as quick to inform themselves of the decline in flour as they were to note the advance, and regulate the size of their leaves accordingly.

> The Eastern Question. From the Herald,

The projected marriage of the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine to the King of Greece is a very significant circumstance. All the world knows that Russia has been giving moral support to the Candian insurgents; but it was done in a way to avoid calling upon herself diplomatic remonstrances. Now that it has become evident that the people of that island can hold their own, and that the movement is likely to be participated in by other Christian populations subject to the Porte, she casts aside all reserve. This projected alliance between the reigning families of the two countries is a declaration to the world that, in the event of the Turks invading Greece, Russia means to make its cause her own. It will be the first step towards the realization of the policy which she has steadily kept in view since the time of Peter the Great. The remonstrance addressed to the Porte in regard to Crete was, as it was asserted, merely preliminary to active intervention on the part of the great powers. Russia will lead the way by estalishing, in right of this marriage, her claims to be first in the field. Once she takes up arms for the settlement of this and other questions arising out of the incapacity of the Sultan to protect his Christian subjects, it will be long before she lays them down again. A war in defense of the Greeks would be the most popular commencement she could make towards the accomplishment of her designs upon Constantinople. There is no longer any doubt of her purpose in this regard. Royal marriages are like the straws which indicate

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

the direction of the political current.

## UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolu

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the deligates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body olitic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Beard of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz :-

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second; Two hundred for the third, and One hundred for the lourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered

are as follows, viz.:-First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868. and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result. Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER.

SECRETARY. REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. HARMISHURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican state Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of lone next, at 10 o'clock A. hi., to nominate a canditate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee. F. JORDAN, Chairman GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, Secretaries.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILABELPHIA, May 4, 1887.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THIRE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Casu on and after May 30.

They have hiso declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1887, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and siter May 30, at its par value of Fifty Deliars per share—the shares for stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1887.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be cuttled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 288 8, THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

The Board of Managers have this day deciared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, pay able on demand.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD.

5 28 6t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1867.
The Subscribers to the New Stock of this Company, in the terms of their circular of August 29, 1866, are hereby notified that the balance due on their subscriptions if not paid on the 1st of June next, will be chargeable with interest at the rate of six percent user annum. cent. per annum.

Full payment will be required on the zist of OctoBOLOMON SHEPHERD,

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. -THE BANK. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philade phia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of June next, at twelve o'clotk, neon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

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By order of the Board of Directors.

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NO. 15 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 30, 1887.

The Interest Coupons on the Mortgage Boads of the
TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be
paid on presentation at this office, on and after that
date.

April GEORGE H. COLKET. Treasurer

POST OF FICE-PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29, 1897. The mails for Havana, Cubs, per steamer STAR THE UNION, will close at this office on SATUR-DAY, June I, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of salling, 8 30 3t

POSTOFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29, 1867.
The mails for Haysus, Cubs, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 1, at 6 o'c ock A. M., the day of sailing,
6 30 31

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT: Cutarbons Eruptions, as Blotches,
Pimples Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short
course of these remedies, the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the
Pills purify the blood of all those humors which otherwise seeking outlet force themselves to the surface
and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly
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Sold by all Druggists.

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Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sta. ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERS OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVER, ED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them periscily water-proof, LEAK Y GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years, LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard at slate, TIN, COPPER, ZINC, Or IBON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board of Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNRYLVANIA ROOF, ING COMPANY.

GEORGE HOBART, IL 26m NO. 230 N. FOURTH Street,

ROOFING OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEF COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOF ING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water

LEARY GRAVEL ROOPS repaired with Guin Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEARY SLATE ROOPS coated with Liquiz Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as claise. For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the up plus ulfra of all other protection. It forms a perfectly in pervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by cust or other-wise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot. LEARY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Guta TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the

## shortest notice. Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROSPING COMPANY. RECRIESS & EVERETT, 1216m No. 302 GREEN Street, COPARTNERSHIPS.

OPARTNERSHIP.—E.\* B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1897. By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Capitain James G. Payne, A sistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to with About to wit:-About 208,600 lbs Flat Iron, from 1x% to 4%x1%,

sorted.

40,000 "Nall Rod Iron.
130,000 "Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 "Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 "Assorted Iron, all sizes.
240,000 "Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 23inches, all sizes.

114,000 " Square Iron, assorted, from % to inches, all sizes.

58,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from I to 314

30,000 " Hoop Iron, assorted, from % to 1 inch.

128,000 " Spring Steel, assorted, from 11/4 to 21/4 inches, all sizes.

15,000 " American Blistered Steel. 15,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to dinches thick, 16,000 "Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick."

thick.

40,600 "Poplar Lumber, % inch thick.

421,468 "Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12

to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, 5 14 let Byi. Brig. Gen., Depot Quarterm'r.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED

STATES ARMY.

No. 18 STATE STREET.

New York, May 27, 1807.

In pursuance of orders of Brevet Major General Rotus Ingells, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, I will seil at Public Auction, at Battery Barracks, on MONDAY, June 3, 1807, at 12 o'clock, about 5210 kegs HORSE SHOES, and 4114 kegs MULE SHOES, in 1018 of 100 to 1000 kegs each. in lots of 100 to 1000 keys each.

Terms of Sale—Cash, on rendition of accounts by auctioneer. A deposit of ten per cent. will be required in alcuses.

The goods to be removed immediately, and at the risk of the purchaser.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting all bids which are considered unish or disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major General RUFUS INGALLS,

Anst. Quartermaster-General U.S. A. R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

COLUMN TO SECURE AND COMPANY OF STREET